TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind,

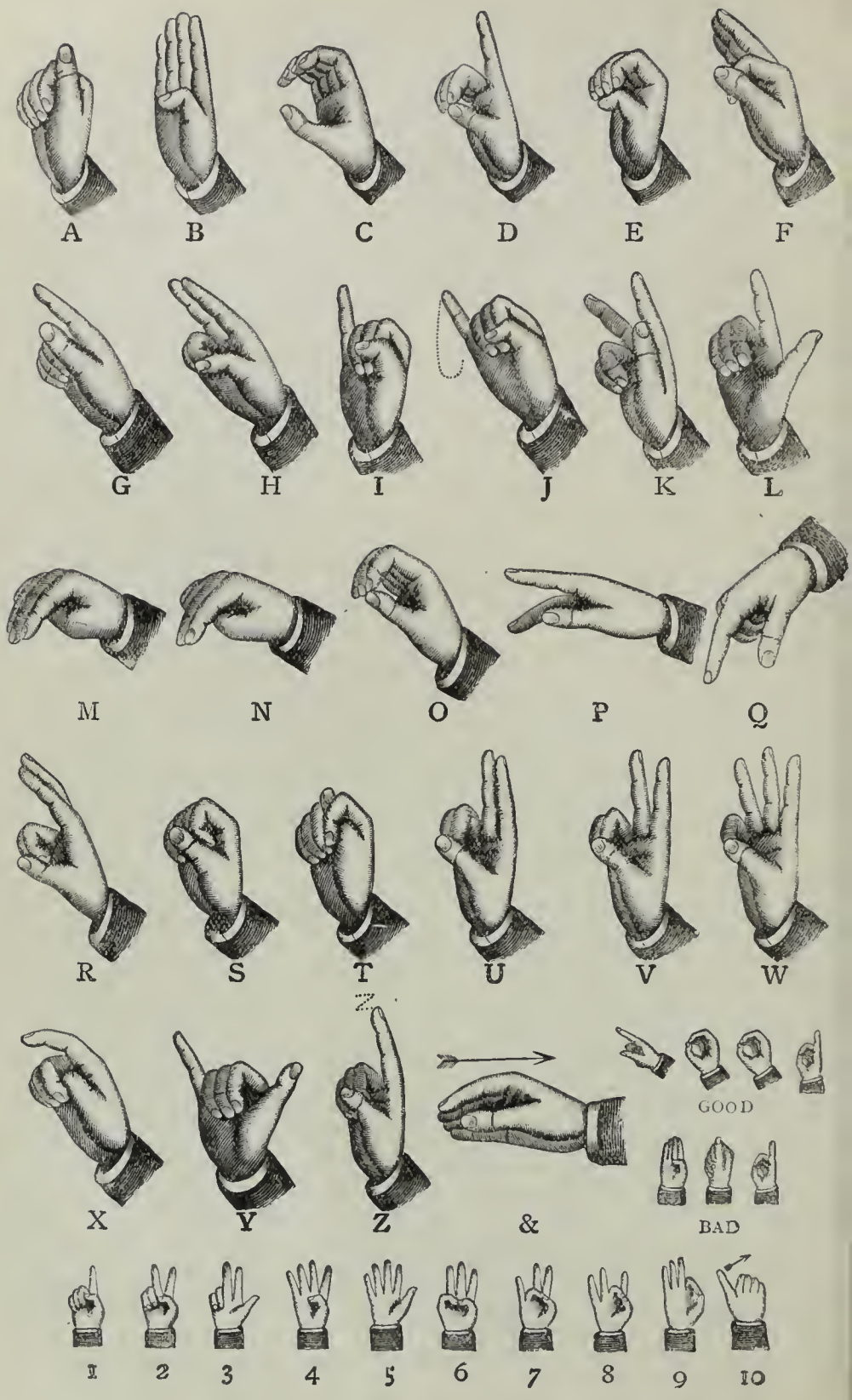
FOR THE

TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1900.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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE W. REED, *President*, - - - - - - - - - - - - Oakland.
BREWTON A. HAYNE, *Vice-President*, - - - - - - - - - Berkeley.
HENRY PIERCE, - - - - - - - - - - - - - San Francisco.
JOHN H. GRINDLEY, - - - - - - - - - - - - - Oakland.
FRANK W. LEAVITT, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Oakland.

I. H. CLAY, - - - - - - - - - - *Secretary and Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL:
WARRING WILKINSON.

PRINCIPAL'S ASSISTANT:
WILLIAM A. CALDWELL.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF:
WILLIAM A. CALDWELL, M.A.,
CHARLES S. PERRY, M.A.,
THEODORE GRADY, B.L.,
MARY A. DUTCH,
MARIE P. ORR,
FRANK O'DONNELL,
THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA,
HENRY FRANK,
LAURA NOURSE,
ANITA GOMPERTZ,
CORDELIA BENNET.

TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION:
NATHAN F. WHIPPLE,
LIZZIE MOFFAT.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND:
CHARLES T. WILKINSON,
ALICE G. PARKER,
MARY W. EASTMAN.

TEACHER OF MUSIC:
OTTO FLEISSNER.

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE:
ETHEL A. COPLIN.

O. D. HAMLIN, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Physician.
GRANT SELFRIDGE, - - - - - - - - - - - Oculist and Aurist.
DOUGLAS KEITH, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Clerk.
ETTA BROWN, - - - - - - - - - - - - - Office Assistant.
GILBERT N. BRINK, - - - - - - - - - - - Boys' Supervisor.
HENRY TABER, - - - - - - - - - - - - Assistant Supervisor.

MATRONS:
M. J. WISEMAN,
A. F. MUNROE,
M. G. BROWN,
C. C. ALBERS.
S. KIRK.

J. C. JENSEN, - - - - - - - - - - - Foreman Carpenter Shop.
A. P. McCARTHY, - - - - - - - - - - - Foreman Printing Office.
FRED HANSEN, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Engineer.
JOHN TREVETHAN, - - - - - - - - - - - Electrical Engineer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor:*

SIR: The Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind respectfully submit herewith their report for the two years ending June 30, 1900. The Principal's report, also submitted herewith, shows that there have been under instruction for the period under review 265 pupils, with 219 names now on the rolls. The Treasurer's statement, also herewith annexed, gives the total receipts and expenditures, while the Principal's dissections show the name of each article of consumption, and its cost. There has been drawn from the State Treasury for the twenty-four months the sum of $118,840.41, and the same amount expended. The Contingent Fund has received from various sources, including the balance of $4,681.34, reported two years ago, the sum of $12,157.13, of which $8,395.86 has been expended for permanent improvements, leaving a balance of $3,761.27 in the State Treasury to the credit of this fund. The cost of support for each pupil has averaged for the two years $274.48 per annum, which is 76 cents less than during the fiscal period ending June 30, 1898.

It gives the Directors pleasure to report that the appropriation for maintenance has sufficed, with most careful economy, to carry the Institution and its work to the end of the fiscal period without a deficit, but it will be necessary to have an increase of appropriation for the two years ending 1903. The increase of pupils in both departments will require two more teachers, and the rapid rise in the cost of supplies forbids the hope of maintaining the school efficiently upon the same appropriation which was made two and four years ago. The Directors therefore approve the estimates submitted by the Principal, and respectfully request that the sum of $123,500 be granted for the two years ending June 30, 1903.

The Directors also urgently request that the special appropriation asked for by the Principal in his report be granted. The segregated hospital, the iron bedsteads, and the improvement of the mechanical department, are all items which the Directors believe will commend themselves to the good judgment of your Excellency and to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. We respectfully call your attention to the reasons for these appropriations as set forth in the report of the Principal, and in addition thereto will suggest that no institution of

the character and size of this one, and having such a large number of pupils, ought to be without a segregated hospital any longer. Such a building, with its necessary equipments, has been one of the crying needs of the Institution for a long time, and the Directors most sincerely hope, having in mind only the welfare of all persons connected with the Institution either as pupils, officers, or employés, that the appropriation asked for in this regard may be granted.

There have been several changes in the Board during the past two years. In August, 1899, George W. Reed, John H. Grindley, and William S. Wells were appointed to succeed A. J. Ralston, Benjamin F. Bergen, and James Palache as Directors. Mr. W. S. Wells was afterward appointed Superior Judge of Contra Costa County, and felt constrained, much to the regret of his fellow Directors, to resign his office of Director in obedience to a law forbidding a Judge to hold any other office in the State, and in June, 1900, Senator Frank W. Leavitt was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. The present board has adopted the custom of holding its monthly meetings at the Institution, which brings the members into closer relation with the work intrusted to their hands, and we believe that the law governing the Institution should be so amended as to make compulsory the holding of all meetings of the Board at the Institution.

We specially commend the Principal, teachers, and officers of the Institution for their competent, faithful, and economical conduct of the important trust committed to their keeping. The report of the Principal, submitted herewith, shows not only his marked ability as a teacher, but also his thorough knowledge of every business detail of the Institution and a most earnest desire on his part to faithfully discharge every duty devolving upon him in carrying on the beneficent work to which his life has been devoted.

The Directors feel that the most excellent results of the Institution, in the caring for and education of the unfortunate and in adding some sunshine to their unhappy lot, is a sufficient reward for the time and trouble spent in the discharge of their duties. We commend this Institution and all its interests to the kindly consideration of your Excellency and the people of the State of California.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. REED,
President.

BERKELEY, November 2, 1900.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit the biennial report of the Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, giving in detail its history and expenditures for the two years ending June 30, 1900, and estimates of appropriations required for its efficient conduct for the two years ending June 30, 1902.

The movement of pupils for the period under review has been as follows:

On rolls, June 30, 1898:		
Deaf—Boys	92	
Girls	64	
		156
Blind—Boys	23	
Girls	24	
		47
Total both classes		203
The admissions since same date have been as follows:		
Deaf—Boys	19	
Girls	19	
		38
Blind—Boys	13	
Girls	11	
		24
Total under instruction for two years		265
There have been graduated and discharged during the same period:		
Deaf—Boys	23	
Girls	27	
		50
Blind—Boys	6	
Girls	9	
		15
Total deduction		65
On rolls June 30, 1900		200
Admitted since opening of term		19
On rolls at date		219

There has been very little change in the personnel of the Institution since the date of my last report. The same teachers who, by their skill and experience, have helped to maintain the high reputation of the Institution for these many years, are still at their posts of duty, but the position of teacher of physical culture has been vacant for the past two

years. At the beginning of the Spanish war, Mr. E. R. Carroll, who had been in charge of this department, asked for and obtained leave of absence, for the purpose of enlisting in the service of his country. Upon his return from Manila, he decided to enter another field of labor, and did not resume his work at the Institution. At the same time, the straitened salary and wages appropriation made it inexpedient to fill the vacancy, and it looks now as if the position would have to remain unfilled until the Legislature makes provision for the salary.

In the summer of 1899, Mr. Horace Owen, foreman of the printing department, resigned to engage in business in San Francisco, and Mr. A. P. McCarthy was appointed to fill his place.

In the domestic department, the only change has been the appointment of Dr. O. D. Hamlin as physician, vice Dr. B. P. Wall, who had filled the position for the preceding four years. Dr. Wall had won the respect and affection of all who had come in contact with him by his gentle courtesy and skill. Dr. Hamlin is of another school of medicine, but his tact and good sense have made the change from one form of practice to another to be without friction, and his success in ministering to the ailments of the pupils has been gratifying.

It is now six years and a half since a death has occurred in the Institution, though in that time we have had an epidemic of scarlet fever, and several epidemics of measles, mumps, and chicken-pox; diseases which, although generally not serious, are not infrequently fatal or attended by such consequences as to impair life and its usefulness. Good health, and the providential mercy which has spared the lives of our children these many years, are not things to boast of, for no man can tell what a day may bring forth; but it is a matter of profound gratitude that the skillful care of physicians and officers has been so blessed, and goes far to prove the salubrity of the site, the excellent hygienic conditions of the buildings, and the regimen prescribed for the pupils. But if we have escaped for these years the ravages of disease and death, it does not go to prove that we do not need the segregated hospital, for which such urgent appeals have been made in my last three reports. Until that important building is added to our equipment we live in constant dread and danger. We may go on with an unreasonable trust in God that, as in the past, so in the future, He will be good to us, but that sort of faith is not exemplary nor commendable. Any one of half a dozen contagious diseases at any time is liable to break out in the household. Many of the city pupils go to and from their homes every month. Visitors come and go; the class-rooms are open to all who are interested in our work, and this constant intercourse with the outside world cannot, and ought not to, be prevented; but by means of this intercourse the infinitessimal fiends of disease—the modern bacilli—are communicated, and our only safety is a means of prompt

and efficient segregation when a child is attacked. I trust, therefore, that another urgent appeal to the Legislature will be made during this coming winter for a hospital building.

THE SCHOOLS.

The work of the classrooms for the past two years has been commendable. The main object of all our endeavor is to turn out intelligent, high-minded men and women, who can not only think, but express their thinking in upright life and good English. If we accomplish this we shall not believe that we have labored in vain. All methods, all devices, whatever their name or origin, should have this end in view. One believes that the best results can be obtained by spending his time in following the methods of Heinecke, and developing speech in the deaf. Very well; we have no quarrel with him. Another believes that the largest intelligence and best results can be obtained by the judicious use of signs. We have no quarrel with him. Many believe that no one method serves for all the deaf, and so they combine speech, signs, manual alphabet and writing, in order that every capacity and aptitude may be reached. It is reasonable to suppose that the workers by each of these methods hope and believe that their way is the best way; and there should be nothing but a friendly and generous rivalry to show which is proven by experience to be the best way, so that in time we may all adopt it. It seems a pity that professional pride or jealousy or self-seeking should have place in a grand work like educating the deaf, but I have feared that sometimes the welfare of the pupil has had to give way to the fad of the teacher. This may seem like a harsh saying, but it is not intended to be so. It is a warning, not a war cry. The fascination and often domination of what they think to be a new idea are dangerous to some minds. There is a certain charm about apostleship, and any novel cult will find abundant disciples, whether it be religious, reformatory, political, or educational, and the bitternesses often engendered about methods of reaching a common and desirable end are among the saddest records of reform. The peace of the early Christian church was destroyed by the bickerings of Paul and Barnabus, and scarcely any great movement, political, evangelical, or pedagogic, has been carried forward unmarred by personal jealousies, or the no less ignoble hunger for precedence. The educators of the deaf have been human even as others, and the sharp quarrels of the gentle de l'Epée and his German co-worker, Samuel Heinecke, a hundred and fifty years ago, find more than a faint echo after this lapse of time, though I am happy to believe that the acrimony which characterized the crusade in favor of the German method some thirty years ago, in the belief that it was a new device, has given place to a gentler tolerance of speech on both sides, and a recognition of limitations and possibilities

among the varied capacities of the deaf. Because a pupil has failed in an articulation school, and afterward made large progress in a sign school, may be an isolated fact which affords no just argument against the system of Heinecke. That a pupil has failed to learn an intelligible speech in a combined school, and has succeeded in developing a speech, satisfactory to his friends, in an oral school, is no proof that de l'Epée was wrong. Generalizations from imperfect and limited data are provincial and untrustworthy. The fact is, that a skillful teacher of the deaf with *any* method will achieve good results with some pupils who have average capacity; but the great and important question is how shall the largest benefit be obtained by all deaf-mutes? If we were confined to one method of instruction I should not hesitate to say that the French system, based upon signs and the manual alphabet, would reach a larger number of the deaf and produce a higher average culture than the German method, based upon the untenable dictum of Heinecke, that there "can be no intellectual development without speech"; but fortunately we are not subjected to such narrow limitations. The best American schools have adopted and use all methods, and thus reach all the deaf who have mental capacity for instruction.

There has been some discussion of late as to how best to provide for that certain percentage of deaf-mutes who are of a low order of intellect. All institutions have such pupils, and it has been proposed to establish separate schools for them, under the plea that their attendance in schools for normal deaf-mutes is detrimental to the latter. I have little sympathy with this plan of segregation. The object sought can be obtained by forming classes of backward pupils, who shall have instruction adapted to their intellectual deficiency, while at the same time the attrition of minds on the playground, and association with advanced and intelligent comrades, will brighten and elevate, to a degree, the most hopelessly dull. And it is here that the beneficent work of a free use of signs is made evident. It is a mistake to suppose that books, and teachers, and class-room exercises are the only means of education. There are many men in the world who have never seen the inside of a school-house, who can neither read nor write, but who can talk and vote intelligently; can build houses; can till the soil, and fulfill the duties of good citizenship; can acquire property and rear respectable families, with only the education which comes of intelligent, industrious, and law-abiding environment. So a deaf-mute, who has the advantage of associating with educated deaf on the campus, at table, and in the free and rapid intercourse of companionship outside of the school-room, cannot fail to feel the stimulus of such intercourse, though he may not be able to express his simplest wants in written language, nor write his own name. It has been interesting to note the effect of this "campus education" in this Institution during the stirring

events of the last two years. Little fellows of the primary class, who had not got beyond the phonetics of the alphabet in articulation, or "a cow eats grass" in written language, knew all about the blowing-up of the Maine, the Spanish war, and the victory of Dewey, and when the world's attention was transferred to South Africa, they gave a teacher no peace until they knew which side he favored, Boer or Briton. To deprive the dull deaf-mute of all this enlivening discourse would be not only unwise, but also cruel, and for this reason I could never approve his segregation from his more fortunate fellows.

There have been no important additions to school-room equipment during the last few years, for the reason that the appropriation passed by the Legislature failed to receive Executive approval. All the class-rooms for the deaf are now fitted up with single desks, thus doing away to a great degree with the irritations that attend the use of the old-fashioned desk. We have also been enabled, by a generous arrangement with the Remington people, to make an exchange of nine old typewriters, some of which have been in use for twelve years, for the same number of machines of the latest pattern.

No additions have been made to the mechanical department, for the same reason as set forth above. In spite of limited equipment, however, the shops are doing most creditable and satisfactory work. The "California News," the paper printed and issued by our pupils, will compare favorably with almost any publication in the State. If we had the apparatus for half-tone work, it would help to add to the attractiveness of the paper, and be a useful and remunerative art to our pupils. Indeed, printing, half-tone work, photography, and engraving might well be included with the art department, and thus enlarge the facilities for furnishing a goodly proportion of our pupils with a varied means of livelihood.

The wood-working shop is conducted, as has been stated in previous reports, upon the Russian system of teaching handicrafts. The apprentice is immediately put upon the fifteen or eighteen fundamental forms to which all carpentry and cabinet-making are reduced. These forms are learned in about one hundred and fifty hours. In the great school at Moscow, the pupil would stop here and be transferred to another class of mechanic art, the object being not to teach a trade, but the art which underlies the trade. Construction or the application of the art is to be obtained by practice in ordinary shops, and this is where our limitation and the peculiar conditions of our pupils force us to depart from the Russian methods. We must give our pupils not only theory, but practice; not only the art, but the trade; because the foreman of an ordinary shop has neither the time nor the patience to show the deaf how to put his theory into practice. For this reason, after the fundamental forms are completed, the boy is put upon construction work.

Tables, chairs, bookcases, desks, guncases, frames, in short, the thousand varied application of his art are constructed, by which the boy gradually works his way into the rank of a journeyman, and goes out into the world ready for immediate and profitable employment, for the output of our shop is not made up of jackknife whittlings, or scroll-saw trifles, but is merchantable furniture.

But we need more facilities and equipment for teaching handicrafts to the deaf, and especially for teaching the blind. For several years I have endeavored to obtain an appropriation to be expended in this direction. In common with my professional brethren, I recognize the handicap of the blind. The difficulties in discovering manual occupations in which those deprived of sight can compete with their seeing fellows are great. Success in life is so largely a matter of grit and perseverance that the best part of an education for the blind must always be in developing these qualities, with a mental acumen which shall teach them how to direct their energies in lines of occupation where sight is least needed. But there is a percentage of our pupils who, equipped with a variety of small handicrafts, like chair-caning, mattress-making, and a higher art, piano-tuning, may make a modest support in almost any community, and for these provision should be made.

The stone wall inclosing the grounds, upon which we have been working for four years, has been extended and finished to the southwest corner, and is now building on the south side. The end is in sight, and when completed to the side entrance, where a gateway is proposed, it will be an appropriate and dignified as well as a permanent piece of work, which I am sure will meet the approval of every citizen of the State. It has been so far paid for out of the Contingent Fund, which could not be put to a better use, and I think we shall be able to finish the wall without calling upon the Legislature for an appropriation.

The fence inclosing the hill land belonging to the Institution was built thirty years ago, and by reason of fire and natural decay had become quite ineffective, either to keep our own cattle in or our neighbors' cattle out. Partial repairs had become so frequent and expensive that it was considered economical to renew the whole inclosure, which has been done with a fence of three boards and two barbed wires fastened to new split redwood posts. The whole cost has been about $500, and paid for out of the Contingent Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

It is gratifying to be able again to report that the Institution has closed its biennial fiscal period without a deficit. For thirty-five years—the duration of the present administration—it has never been necessary to call upon the Legislature to make good expenditures for which there was no appropriation. A pride in this record seems to me pardonable.

To maintain that record has come to be almost a religion. At times it has been hard to "keep the faith." Sudden and unexpected variations in the cost of supplies have upset close estimates. The advance in all articles of consumption during the past year, due to the general revival of prosperity throughout the country, is a case in point; but in spite of this increased cost of supplies, by rigid economy we have come safely through the two years. We have drawn from the State Treasury during the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, $118,840.41. There has been expended during the same period $118,840.41. With an attendance of 215 pupils in the first fiscal year, and 218 pupils in the second fiscal year, or an average of 216½, this gives a per capita of $274.48, which is about the average of the past ten years.

The expenditures from the Contingent Fund have not been included in the per capita cost, for the good reason that a false impression would be thus created. The true per capita is obtained by dividing the amount of money drawn from the State Treasury on account of appropriations for support by the number of pupils, as we have done above. The last Legislature passed a bill requiring all institutions to pay their contingent funds into the State Treasury, whence it is drawn by regular vouchers for permanent improvements, etc., audited by the State Board of Examiners. It is a good law and works no hardship, and hereafter a minute and dissected account will be rendered of all receipts and expenditures from that fund, as is done with the expenditures on account of support appropriations.

ESTIMATES AND NEEDS.

The present enrollment of pupils is 219. For the year ending June 30, 1902, the number will be not less than 225, and for the year ending June 30, 1903, we must provide for not less than 235 pupils. This ratio of increment is below the average ratio of the last thirty-five years. In a communication addressed to Governor Gage nearly two years ago I undertook to promise that with a per capita appropriation of $275 for 220 pupils the cost per capita of pupils beyond that number should not exceed $125 per annum. With the coöperation of the Directors I am confident that that promise can be made good. The appropriation needed then is as follows:

For the fifty-third fiscal year—	
220 pupils, at $275	$60,500 00
5 pupils, at $125	625 00
For the fifty-fourth fiscal year—	
225 pupils, at $275	61,125 00
10 pupils, at $125	1,250 00
Total	$123,500 00

This is as close an estimate as I dare make with the present prospect of high prices during the coming two years.

I sincerely hope that the Legislature will look with favor upon a bill providing for the segregated hospital referred to heretofore, and for certain additions to the mechanical department. I also respectfully again urge the substitution of one hundred iron bedsteads for the old wooden bedsteads which have been in use for the last twenty-five years. To any one acquainted with Institution management, it will not be necessary to urge this matter. There is no well-conducted school or asylum that would propose or permit the use of wooden bedsteads for its pupils or its inmates. The appropriations required are, then, as follows:

For hospital building	$8,000 00
For improvement of mechanical department	2,000 00
For one hundred iron bedsteads	800 00
Total	$10,800 00

The matter of uniforming our pupils in accordance with the usage of nearly all first-class boarding-schools and schools for the deaf has occupied the attention of the Directors during the past few months, and after a good deal of correspondence on the subject with Eastern institutions, it has been thought advisable to adopt the custom. The reasons for this measure are many and weighty. The improved appearance of a school where all the boys have similar garb is important. It does away with distinctions between rich and poor, which distinction should have no place where all are taught and fed at the expense of the State. It is in the end more economical, for a much more durable cloth and manufacture can be obtained than is now possible by home purchases of single suits, and often parents send their children to school with clothing so flimsy as to be in rags within a month. Moreover the uniform creates a certain *esprit de corps* that is not without value, and in our immediate neighborhood the wearing of a uniform would be a means of safety against being run over by cars, because the motorman or engineer would know from the garb that the person walking on the track could not hear. For these and other reasons, I hope to see all our boys in their new suits before the coming holidays.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

During the last two years, the library has received almost monthly contributions from Mr. William Wade, of Oakmont, Penn. These contributions have generally been of books which have, for one reason or another, an exceptional value. Often they are out-of-print works which no one but a book-lover would find or appreciate. These gifts of Mr. Wade have become so frequent and numerous that we shall soon have to set apart a special case for their housing. The thanks of the officers and pupils of the Institution are due and hereby tendered to Mr. Wade for his generous additions to the worth of the library and to the happiness of those who have occasion to use the books.

The Southern Pacific Company has continued its generous courtesy of granting passes and half-fares to and from their homes for use of those pupils whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for transportation, and the thanks of the officers of the Institution, in behalf of the pupils and their friends, are hereby gratefully tendered to the management of the company for a beneficence without which a number of pupils would be deprived of the pleasure of annually renewing the ties of kindred and of home.

In closing this report, I desire to bear witness to, and to express my appreciation of, the kindly relations which have always existed between the Directors and myself. Since my coming to California, in 1865, until the present time, my chief aid in doing the work I have had in hand has been the cordial sympathy and coöperation of the Directors under whom I have had the honor and good fortune to serve. This sympathy and coöperation have lightened the burden of my office and made easy many of its duties, and now, facing the labors of another two years, I invoke the Divine blessing and guidance for the Directors, the Principal, the teachers, and their united work.

Respectfully submitted.

WARRING WILKINSON,
Principal.

BERKELEY, November 1, 1900.

PRINCIPAL'S DISSECTIONS OF EXPENDITURES.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Principal and assistants	$39,363 06
Physician, clerks, and matrons	12,879 75
Servants and services	14,523 33
Treasurer	1,999 96
Total	$68,766 10

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Ammonia carb., 28 lbs.	$3 84	Meat	$5,603 69
Bacon, 1,238 lbs.	138 58	Mincemeat, 92½ lbs.	9 10
Baking powder, 145 lbs.	43 33	Molasses, 32 gals.	14 40
Bathbrick, 2 doz.	75	Mustard, 112 lbs.	21 30
Beans, bayo, 946 lbs.	26 65	Oatmeal, 592 lbs.	18 57
Beans, lima, 588 lbs.	25 90	Oats, rolled, 1,912 lbs.	55 07
Beans, white, 1,925 lbs.	49 35	Olive oil, 21½ doz.	96 95
Bread, etc.	12 25	Pearl barley	1 95
Butter, fresh, 10,534 lbs.	2,448 14	Peas, split, 610 lbs.	23 00
Butter, pickled, 483 lbs.	106 89	Pepper, 103½ lbs.	15 95
Canned goods, 298 doz.	644 18	Pickles, bottled	27 45
Capers, 13 bottles	1 40	Pickles, kegged	30 35
Cheese, 790 lbs.	100 47	Polish	19 00
Cheeses, Edam, 15	15 75	Potatoes, 66,103 lbs.	882 14
Chicory, 847 lbs.	37 64	Poultry	179 56
Chocolate, 42 lbs.	10 78	Raisins	10 55
Citron, 20 lbs.	2 60	Rice, 2,387 lbs.	132 60
Cocoanut, 25 lbs.	6 25	Sago, 40 lbs.	1 80
Cocoa, 24 lbs.	10 56	Saleratus, 96 lbs.	5 31
Coffee, 1,946 lbs.	309 05	Sal soda, 5,500 lbs.	47 35
Cooking wine	20 95	Salt, coarse, 3,700 lbs.	11 23
Cornmeal, 2,545 lbs.	43 65	Salt, dairy, 1,000 lbs.	4 85
Cornstarch, 310 lbs.	22 10	Salt, table, 1,860 lbs.	21 84
Crackers, soda, 2,977 lbs.	189 04	Saltpeter, 50 lbs.	5 80
Crackers, Snowflake	21 38	Salt pork	99 20
Crackers, Santa Clara, 160 lbs.	12 06	Sapolio, 69 doz.	53 79
Cream of tartar, 48 lbs.	14 18	Sauce	9 45
Currants, 175 lbs.	15 17	Silicon, 8 doz.	6 90
Curry, 9 bottles	1 02	Soap, Ivory, 15 boxes	104 09
Eggs, 1,429 dozen	355 89	Soap, toilet	6 40
Extracts	25 50	Soda	20
Farina, etc.	6 00	Spices	12 35
Fish, fresh	180 75	Sugar, brown, 810 lbs	36 85
Fish, salt	37 73	Sugar, cube, 810 lbs.	50 68
Flour, graham, 3½ bbls.	12 45	Sugar, granulated, 36,232 lbs.	2,014 65
Flour, rye, 250 lbs.	5 33	Sugar, powdered, 199 lbs.	13 68
Flour, white, 402 bbls.	1,428 70	Syrup	34 57
Fruit, dried, 2,344 lbs.	124 10	Tapioca	1 15
Fruit, fresh	433 66	Tea, 504 lbs.	192 55
Gelatine	4 15	Thyme, sage, etc.	65
Ginger	1 00	Vegetables	43 58
Ham, 1,242 lbs.	143 66	Vermicelli	5 85
Hominy	1 35	Vinegar, 212 gals.	32 64
Honey, 5 gals.	4 50	Washing ammonia, 31 doz.	72 60
Hops	5 80	Wheat, rolled, 1,545 lbs.	35 95
Lard, 2,367 lbs.	187 28	Yeast	3 15
Macaroni	25 06		
Mace, 9 lbs.	5 65	Total	$17,397 21
Malt	4 00		

CLOTHING.

Buttons	$18 30	Razor	$1 50
Clothes brushes	4 50	Repairing shoes	737 15
Collars	1 59	Rubber shoes, 6 pair	2 60
Combs, 74	7 85	Scissors	3 25
Corsets, 4 pair	3 38	Shawl	85
Darning cotton	8 00	Shirts, 10 doz.	55 50
Dress goods	59 68	Shirt waists	5 31
Elastic	7 63	Shoes, 147 pair	233 45
Gloves	50	Shoe laces	16 50
Gossamers	7 50	Shoe blacking, 39 doz.	19 42
Handkerchiefs	5 10	Shoe brushes, 2 doz.	5 00
Hats	39 53	Suits clothes, 76	295 99
Hooks and eyes	1 09	Suspenders	7 80
Hose, 29 doz.	51 79	Thread	41 39
Indelible ink	4 00	Trimmings	11 70
Linings	4 25	Tape	9 60
Nail and tooth brushes	9 70	Thimbles	1 65
Neckties	4 13	Underwear	44 83
Overalls, 28 doz.	33 00	Valise	1 25
Pants, 13 pair	22 50		
Pins and needles	13 05	Total	$1,801 81

FURNITURE.

Ash barrels	$18 25	Oil cloth	$8 20
Baskets	4 65	Pails, etc., 4½ doz.	22 80
Brooms, 26 doz.	59 05	Paper bags	10 05
Carpets	122 77	Plating	15 88
Carpet cleaning, etc.	127 43	Preserve jars	20 45
Carpet-sweeper	2 25	Quilts, 29	29 75
Chairs and repairs	78 85	Rubber treads	75 56
Chamois skins	4 50	Rubber blankets	17 48
Clock repairs	4 00	Scrub brushes, 7¾ doz.	26 22
Crockery	315 95	Sewing-machine repairs	1 80
Cutlery	45 33	Sponges	11 31
Curtains	23 70	Sheeting, 1,072 yards	143 76
Dust and floor brushes	119 85	String, etc.	6 34
Dustpans, 3½ doz.	6 88	Table cloths	149 03
Feather dusters, 4 doz.	45 63	Ticking	16 77
Kitchen utensils	54 35	Tinware, etc.	28 06
Mats and matting	74 35	Toweling	147 47
Mirrors	17 12	Trays	1 95
Mattresses and repairs	78 25	Upholstering	28 30
Mop cloths, 14 doz.	36 50	Window shades	18 00
Mop and brush handles	3 95		
Napkins	66 62	Total	$2,089 41

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

Cement, 5 barrels	$15 25	Painting and papering	$728 37
Cement work	5 40	Paints and oils	607 68
Chimney pipe	4 35	Plastering	12 00
Engine repairs	11 76	Plumbing and supplies	432 91
Fire clay	4 00	Range and oven repairs	152 50
Glass, putty, etc.	184 78	Road repairs	17 00
Gravel, 29 loads	58 00	Sewer pipe	35 00
Hardware, etc.	253 37	Water tank	61 55
Heating apparatus and repairs	825 83		
Lime, 3 barrels	4 05	Total	$3,604 44
Lumber	190 64		

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Candles, 3 boxes	$4 80	Machine oil	$70 97
Coal, 254 tons, 270 lbs.	2,133 37	Matches	7 30
Coal screenings, 407 tons, 310 lbs.	2,294 61	Machine repairs	11 93
Coal oil, 408 gals.	50 50	Scale preventive	63 94
Electric lamps, 200	42 00	Wages, engineers	3,600 00
Electric fixtures and repairs	20 96	Waste, cotton	9 98
Gas	201 75	Wheelbarrow	10 50
Gas fixtures	11 00	Wood, 24½ cords	208 25
Gas regulator, rent of	33 00		
Gasoline, 153 gals.	29 07	Total	$8,807 57
Lamps and repairs	3 64		

LAUNDRY.

Baskets	$18 60	Sal soda, 300 lbs.	$3 00
Bluing	8 18	Soap, borax, 250 lbs.	9 50
Caustic soda, 720 lbs.	57 60	Starch, 969 lbs.	67 17
Chloride of lime, 507 lbs.	19 38	Wages	2,400 00
Mangle blanket	12 60	Washboards, 6	95
Machinery and repairs	40 80	Wax	1 10
Oxalic acid, 40 lbs.	2 50		
Pans for furnace	9 00	Total	$2,650 38

STABLE AND DAIRY.

Axle grease	$1 50	Nest eggs	$0 63
Barley	24 10	Oats, 4,302 lbs.	57 70
Bran	391 00	Oilcake meal, 2,662 lbs.	40 94
Brooms	3 60	Pails	5 00
Brushes	80	Salt, dairy	50
Buggy and wagon repairs	56 75	Straw, 29 bales	10 15
Bull	52 00	Veterinary services	19 00
Corn, 1,893 lbs.	22 52	Wages	1,680 00
Farm implements and repairs	34 45	Wheat, cracked	4 26
Harness and repairs	35 20	Wheat, whole, 10,300 lbs.	123 00
Hay, 418,695 lbs.	2,519 02		
Horse shoeing	148 50	Total	$5,296 11
Middlings, 6,050 lbs.	65 49		

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Printing Office—		*Carpenter Shop—*	
Ink	$8 00	Hard wood	$491 28
Machinery repairs	15 45	Machine repairs	8 00
Paper	181 70	Tools	80 23
Type	32 42	Wages	1,533 00
Wages	1,280 65		
		Total	$3,630 73

MISCELLANEOUS.

Awning repairs	$2 00	Electric bells	$13 22
Blacksmithing	11 75	Expense pupils' parties, etc.	48 90
Bookbinding	18 00	Express charges	134 71
Books and stationery	581 06	Fertilizer	87 50
Christmas expenses	64 04	Flags	37 90
Collection charges	84 88	Flower pots	7 50
Dental work	45 00	Freight	33 86
Dentist chair	67 00	Garden tools	51 68
Drum	11 25	Hose	65 65
Diplomas	7 50	Ice	52 15
Directories	10 00	Lye	1 70
Drugs, etc.	377 25	Mail bags	7 00
Expense of Clerk to San Francisco	1 20	Music for the blind	29 61

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Piano and organ tuning and repairs	$223 00	Telegrams	$6 44
Pruning orchard	105 60	Telephones	259 00
Rope	26	Thermometer	1 00
Rubber stamps	1 25	Traveling expenses	46 10
Rifles	151 00	Traps and poison for pests	7 12
Scales	4 35	Typewriters and repairs	428 95
School desks, 45	142 50	Water	1,311 46
Seeds and plants	16 20	Water sprinkling	13 50
Spectacles and repairs	5 70	Wrapping paper, etc.	68 81
Stamps, etc.	81 90	Total	$4,796 65
Subscription for "Annals for the Deaf"	70 20		

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and Wages	$68,766 10
Groceries and Provisions	17,397 21
Clothing	1,801 81
Furniture	2,089 41
Building and Repairs	3,604 44
Fuel and Light	8,807 57
Laundry	2,650 38
Stable and Dairy	5,296 11
Industrial Department	3,630 73
Miscellaneous	4,796 65
Total	$118,840 41

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

STATE APPROPRIATION.

Received from State Treasurer	$118,840 41	
Disbursements.		
Payrolls		$79,301 11
Supplies, as per vouchers		39,539 30
	$118,840 41	$118,840 41

CONTINGENT FUND.

July 1, 1898—To cash on hand	$4,681 34	
June 30, 1900—To miscellaneous receipts and interest	7,475 79	
To cash from State Treasurer	4,031 32	
Disbursements.		
June 30, 1900—By sundry accounts as per vouchers		$8,395 86
By cash sent to State Treasurer		7,792 59
	$16,188 45	$16,188 45

DURHAM FUND.

July 1, 1898—To cash on hand	$19,038 27	
June 30, 1900—To interest and dividends	6,072 58	
Disbursements.		
June 30, 1900—By disbursements as per vouchers (including loans)		$24,592 27
By cash on hand		518 10
	$25,110 85	$25,110 85

LOUIS STRAUSS FUND.

July 1, 1898—To cash on hand	$3,303 36	
June 30, 1900—To interest and dividends	869 75	
Disbursements.		
June 30, 1900—By disbursements as per vouchers		$21 70
By cash on hand		4,151 41
	$4,173 11	$4,173 11

LIBRARY FUND.

July 1, 1898—To cash on hand	$1,009 87	
June 30, 1900—To interest and dividends	69 05	
Disbursements.		
June 30, 1900—By disbursements as per vouchers (including loan)		941 72
By cash on hand		137 20
	$1,078 92	$1,078 92

CASH BALANCES ON HAND JUNE 30, 1900.

June 30, 1900—On deposit with the Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank, account Durham Fund	$518 10
On deposit with the Union Savings Bank, account Louis Strauss Fund	4,151 41
On deposit with the Union Savings Bank, account Library Fund	137 20
	$4,806 71

ASSETS.

June 30, 1900—Cash on hand	$4,806 71
Bills receivable	64,064 53
	$68,871 24

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BILLS RECEIVABLE.

June 30, 1900—A. Schroeder	$17,500 00
E. Staude	16,000 00
Douglas Tilden	2,221 80
Newell Perry	1,990 00
G. T. Redmond	2,065 23
Theo. Grady	450 00
J. W. Howson	687 50
Charles Jurgens	20,000 00
L. L. Nelson	3,000 00
Arizona Territory, Warrant No. 332	150 00
	$64,064 53

Respectfully submitted.

I. H. CLAY,
Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1900.

[SEAL.] G. A. WILLARD,
Notary Public in and for the County of Alameda, State of California.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION.

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

DEAF BOYS.

Name.	Town.	County.
Abbott, Ashbel Ai	Piney	Monterey
Akers, Lester	San Francisco	San Francisco
Allen, Henry W.	Vacaville	Solano
Baker, James W.	Marysville	Yuba
Baldwin, Edward	Truckee	Nevada
Barthe, John	Livermore	Alameda
Barwise, William	Pomona	Los Angeles
Beck, Marcus W.	Oakland	Alameda
Bemis, Samuel R.	Redding	Shasta
Bernstein, Benjamin	San Francisco	San Francisco
Binzer, William	San Francisco	San Francisco
Blanco, Robert	Gonzales	Monterey
Bonzani, Chas.	San Gregorio	San Mateo
Bradley, George	Rutherford	Napa
Campbell, Fred A	Berkeley	Alameda
Carroll, Philip	San Francisco	San Francisco
Cartwright, Leonard B.	Mesa	Arizona
Cavalli, Julius	St. Helena	Napa
Christiansen, George A.	West Berkeley	Alameda
Clark, Albert G.	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Conrad, Alvin De Witt	Farmersville	Tulare
Cordano, Louis	Windsor	Sonoma
Curran, William	Gold Hill	Nevada
Davis, George	San José	Santa Clara
d'Cambri, Manuel	Oakland	Alameda
Demartini, Andrew	Brentwood	Contra Costa
Depew, Roscoe D.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Dick, Arthur Chester	Virginia City	Nevada
Doane, Clarence	Rialto	San Bernardino
Dougall, Sidney L. P.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Draeger, William	Pacheco	Contra Costa
Dutra, José	Mission San José	Alameda
Elmer, Leslie	San José	Santa Clara
Evans, Stuart	Selma	Fresno
Fine, Erle Bowran	San Francisco	San Francisco
Fletcher, Clayton	Brentwood	Contra Costa
Fowler, Bret Harte	Oakland	Alameda
Franck, Henry	San Francisco	San Francisco
Gabrielli, Guiseppi	Sacramento	Sacramento
Gianbruno, Guiseppi	San Francisco	San Francisco
Gleason, Thomas	San Francisco	San Francisco
Greene, Ray	Temescal	Alameda
Grose, William	Nevada City	Nevada
Haley, James	Jamestown	Tuolumne

DEAF BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Hall, Raymond B.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hannan, Walter	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hart, William I.	Princeton	Colusa
Hartmann, Adolph C.	Hollister	San Benito
Hawvichorst, Robert	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Hill, Vivian	Berkeley	Alameda
Hinman, Gage J.	Sheridan	Placer
Hoffman, Edward	St. Helena	Napa
Holcomb, Hugo	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hunt, Thomas	Scotia	Humboldt
Isert, Herman	Antioch	Contra Costa
Jacobs, Manroe	Plainsburg	Merced
Johnson, Martin F.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Johnson, William J.	Travers	Tulare
Keesing, Barnett	San Francisco	San Francisco
Kett, Robert J.	Tehachapi	Kern
Kohrumel, William	Red Bluff	Tehama
Kinevan, Patrick	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
Knarston, James I.	Nanaimo	British Columbia
Knuckey, John	Oakland	Alameda
Krambaek, Herman	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Lawton, William C.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Lester, Walter M.	Berkeley	Alameda
Lewis, James	Capay	Yolo
Liddle, Bertrand L.	Bryson	Monterey
Lipsett, Isaac	San José	Santa Clara
Lopez, Clemons	West Berkeley	Alameda
MacPeake, Thomas	San Pablo	Contra Costa
Mier, Raphael	San Francisco	San Francisco
Moore, John V.	Anderson	Shasta
Morris, Manuel	Bolinas	Marin
Moynahan, John	Vallejo	Solano
Musladine, Peter	San Francisco	San Francisco
Newman, William	Haywards	Alameda
Neil, Henry	Pope Valley	Napa
Norton, Ernest E.	St. Helena	Napa
Norton, Mayhew	San Francisco	San Francisco
O'Malley, Everett	San Francisco	San Francisco
Otis, Charles Raymond	Santa Rosa	Sonoma
Page, Claude	Tybo	Nevada
Page, Marl A.	Tybo	Nevada
Pale, Charles J.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Patheal, Monroe	Campbell	Santa Clara
Phelps, George E.	Grass Valley	Nevada
Phelps, William	Stony Ford	Colusa
Phillips, Charles D.	West Berkeley	Alameda
Presley, Hiram L.	Lompoc	Santa Barbara
Robles, Daniel	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
Rossi, Umberto	Stockton	San Joaquin
Schilling, Henry	San José	Santa Clara
Schroyer, Laurel	Oakland	Alameda
Scott, Elfred	Santa Rosa	Sonoma
Sherman, Abraham L.	Three Rivers	Tulare
Sherman, Daniel E.	Three Rivers	Tulare
Sherman, John F.	Three Rivers	Tulare
Sherman, William T.	Three Rivers	Tulare
Smith, Laban T.	Gonzales	Monterey

DEAF BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Songey, Ernest	West Berkeley	Alameda
Stephens, William	Virginia City	Nevada
Stiles, Frank A.	Santa Clara	Santa Clara
Sullivan, Charles D.	Los Gatos	Santa Clara
Sweetman, John	San Francisco	San Francisco
Thomas, Walter	San Francisco	San Francisco
Tillman, Leslie	Florence	Arizona
Tickner, Gerald	Sacramento	Sacramento
Timm, Walter	San Francisco	San Francisco
Veary, Edward	Oakland	Alameda
Walker, William H.	Polasky	Fresno
Watson, George Henry	San Francisco	San Francisco
Wharton, Valley	San Francisco	San Francisco
Woodruff, Albert	San Francisco	San Francisco

DEAF GIRLS.

Alviso, Rita	Livermore	Alameda
Ashworth, Jessie	Mariposa	Mariposa
Baccus, Celine	Oakland	Alameda
Baldwin, Eleanor	Lander	Wyoming
Beaver, Bertha May	Los Banos	Merced
Billings, Caro	San Francisco	San Francisco
Brimmer, Leonora	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Bryan, Hattie	Oakland	Alameda
Bunyard, Hattie L.	Berkeley	Alameda
Camisa, Louisa	San Francisco	San Francisco
Carr, Constance	Rodeo	Contra Costa
Case, Viola	Paradise	Nevada
Casey, Cora	Sacramento	Sacramento
Cloer, Gracie	Santa Rosa	Sonoma
Conrad, Goldie	Farmersville	Tulare
Cota, Maria del Carmen	Montecito	Santa Barbara
Cowles, Inez I.	Red Bluff	Tehama
Cox, Ollie	Glazier	Shasta
De Large, Irene	Prescott	Arizona
Dobner, Ethel	San Francisco	San Francisco
Douglass, Mattie O.	O'Neil	Madera
Ericson, Elma	Arcata	Humboldt
Finch, Ethel E.	Monterey	Monterey
Freel, Ida B.	Collegeville	San Joaquin
Gande, Ida	San Francisco	San Francisco
Genung, Margaret	Sacramento	Sacramento
Golden, Algie M.	Modesto	Merced
Haagenson, Agnes	Oakland	Alameda
Hare, Irene M.	Berkeley	Alameda
Hatch, Josephine	Cottonwood	Shasta
Hinman, Bessie	Sheridan	Placer
Hinman, Mabel A.	Sheridan	Placer
Hoffmann, Martha	St. Helena	Napa
Hogan, Myrtle	Santa Clara	Santa Clara
Hopkins, Amy R.	Potter Valley	Mendocino
Hopper, Lennie	Calistoga	Napa
Ikin, May F.	Alameda	Alameda
Jackson, Estelle	Fruitvale	Alameda
Jesson, Louise	Watsonville	Santa Cruz
Johnson, Myrtle	Black Diamond	Contra Costa
Jones, Henrietta	Nassau	Calaveras

DEAF GIRLS—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Jones, Susie	Santa Rosa	Sonoma
Keesing, Grace	San Francisco	San Francisco
Keesing, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Kern, Lily	San Francisco	San Francisco
Knarston, Helen	Nanaimo	British Columbia
Konz, Gertie	Durham	Butte
Larimer, Mildred	San Francisco	San Francisco
Lucy, Mary	Undine	San Joaquin
Luddy, Mabel	San Andreas	Calaveras
Lynch, Irene	San Francisco	San Francisco
Matsuda, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco
McCarthy, Sadie	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
McDonald, Isabella	Fresno	Fresno
McGrath, Maggie	San Francisco	San Francisco
McGruder, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco
McKenna, Mamie	Paso Robles	San Luis Obispo
McLean, Maggie	Fresno	Fresno
Miller, Clara S.	Lodi	San Joaquin
Mitchell, Wildey	Selma	Fresno
Moldenhauer, Emma	San Francisco	San Francisco
Nagiller, Ida	Williams	Arizona
Parks, Lulu	Hollister	San Benito
Phelps, Minnie A.	Stony Ford	Colusa
Pickering, Gladys	San Francisco	San Francisco
Reese, May	Jackson	Amador
Reeves, Eunice	Berkeley	Alameda
Regli, Josephine	San Francisco	San Francisco
Reichert, Mabel	Sacramento	Sacramento
Robles, Francesca	Mountain View	Santa Clara
Roncalli, Angelina	Occidental	Sonoma
Roncalli, Lizzie	Occidental	Sonoma
Sink, Genevieve	Cloverdale	Sonoma
Skaine, Alice	San Francisco	San Francisco
Slocum, Elsie	Milo	Tulare
Stacks, Nancy	Elliott	San Joaquin
Stacks, Bessie	Elliott	San Joaquin
Summers, Jessie	Waterford	Stanislaus
Terrell, Estelle	Oroville	Butte
Turner, Lorine	Oroville	Butte
Walter, Annie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Waters, Ava K.	Oakland	Alameda
Wilson, Pearl	Fort Jones	Siskiyou

BLIND BOYS.

Baker, Henry L.	Sacramento	Sacramento
Barnes, Ralph T.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Breuyer, Fred W.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Britton, Raymond L.	Lawrence	Santa Clara
Brooks, William	Oakland	Alameda
Buckingham, Thomas H.	Vacaville	Solano
Caceres, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco
Clark, Martin D.	Salida	Stanislaus
Crossfield, William	San Francisco	San Francisco
David, Benjamin	Bakersfield	Kern
David, Willard	Bakersfield	Kern
Dean, Franklin A.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles

BLIND BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.
Dondero, John	San Francisco	San Francisco
Fisher, John W.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Gay, Eben	Gilroy	Santa Clara
Grant, Duncan	Sacramento	Sacramento
Halstead, George	Currant Creek	Nevada
Hammers, George	San Francisco	San Francisco
Henderson, Raymond	Oakdale	Stanislaus
Henderson, Stanley	Oakdale	Stanislaus
Holmes, Chester	San José	Santa Clara
Ingalls, Williams	San Francisco	San Francisco
Juckett, Clarence	Redding	Shasta
Kloess, Alfred Otis	Pomona	Los Angeles
Kloess, Walter L.	Pomona	Los Angeles
McDonald, Alexander	Oakland	Alameda
Miller, Polk W.	Ukiah	Mendocino
Miller, Valentine	Ukiah	Mendocino
Olcese, Frank	San Francisco	San Francisco
Paxton, John A.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Schoeller, Carl	Capay	Yolo
Scurlock, Walter	San Francisco	San Francisco
Starkey, Wilson	Bakersfield	Kern
Svenson, Andrew	San Francisco	San Francisco
Uruchurtu, Rosendo	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Wiegert, Ernest	Alturas	Modoc
Yong Shu Wah	San Francisco	San Francisco

BLIND GIRLS.

Allison, Tilly	Lincoln	Placer
Anderson, Annie	Mendocino	Mendocino
Barbee, Laura	San Francisco	San Francisco
Bridges, Ada C.	Oakland	Alameda
Cabrillas, Carolina	Valley Center	San Diego
Carpenter, Bertha	Fallbrook	San Diego
Coffee, Emelie B.	Stockton	San Joaquin
Corbett, Hazel	San Francisco	San Francisco
Corrieri, Esolina	San Francisco	San Francisco
Davis, Susie J.	Virginia City	Nevada
Dibitonda, Rimilda	San Francisco	San Francisco
Erickson, Lena	Stockton	San Joaquin
Falck, Rosa	San Francisco	San Francisco
Finnerty, Rubie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Gillespie, May	Stockton	San Joaquin
Graham, Marguerite	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hall, Birdie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Haight, Berna	Little Shasta	Siskiyou
Hill, Rhoda	Chatsworth	Los Angeles
Hilton, Maud	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Jameson, Mildred E.	Los Banos	Mereed
Mesow, Helen	Berkeley	Alameda
Morrison, Catharine J.	Skyland	Santa Cruz
Murphy, Maud	Rocklin	Placer
Oliver, Rosie	Hollister	San Benito
Piper, Hazel	Virginia City	Nevada
Prime, Edna P.	Maxwell	Colusa
Ruiz, Marie	McPherson	Orange
Seeley, Catharine	Saticoy	Santa Barbara
Whaley, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Winters, Susie	Stockton	San Joaquin

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

California State Institution for the Deaf and the Blind is located at Berkeley, about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Berkeley a railroad and ferry offer communication almost every half hour in the day, and from Oakland there are two lines of electric cars which land passengers within easy walking distanee of the Institution.

The Institution offers its benefits to all deaf or blind persons who are of age suitable for instruction, who are of sound intellect, and free from vicious habits and contagious or offensive diseases.

No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

Pupils from other States or Territories are charged $300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, except in case of prolonged sickness.

The session begins on the fourth Wednesday in August, and ends the second Wednesday in June. Parents are earnestly requested to enter or return their children promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the Institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry should be addressed. Money-orders should be drawn on the Berkeley postoffice, and all letters, paekages, trunks, etc., should be addressed "Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, Berkeley, Cal."

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth, or is it from accident or disease? If from accident or disease, at what age, and from what cause did he become blind or deaf?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is his degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness? If so, what are the results?

6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family? Or among the collateral branches or kindred? If so, state the relationship.

7. Was there any relationship between parents or grandparents before marriage?

8. Has the child had the smallpox, scarlet fever, mumps, whooping-cough, measles? Has it been vaccinated?

9. What are the names, nationality, and postoffice address of parents.

10. What is the number of other children?

11. How long have parents lived in California?